



J. M. FERRES, EDITOR.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

J. D. GILMAN, PRINTER.

VOL. I.

FRELIGHTSBURG, L. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1835.

NO. 27.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged, in addition.
No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and six pence for each subsequent insertion.
Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, three pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

All communications must be addressed to James Moir Ferres, Editor; and if by mail, post paid.

THE SEEKER.

Amongst the many thousand readers of these tales, there are perhaps few who have not observed that the object of the writer is frequently of a higher kind than that of merely contributing to their amusement. He would wish 'to point a moral' while he endeavors to 'adorn a tale.' It is with this view that he now lays before them the history of a Seeker. The first time he remembers hearing, or rather of noticing the term, was in a conversation with a living author respecting the merits of a popular poet, when his religious opinions being adverted to, it was mentioned that in a letter to a brother poet of equal celebrity, he described himself as a Seeker. I was struck with the word and its application. I had never met with the fool that saith in his heart that there is no God, and though I had known many deniers of Revelation, yet a Seeker in the sense in which the word was applied appeared a new character. But on reflection I found it an epithet applicable to thousands, and adopted it as a title to our present story.

Richard Storie was the eldest son of a dissenting minister who had the pastoral charge of a small congregation a few miles from Hawick. His father was not what the world calls a man of talent, but he possessed what is far beyond talents,—piety and humility. In his own heart he felt his Bible to be true,—its words were as a lamp with him,—and from his heart he poured forth its doctrines, its hopes and consolations to others, with a fervour and an earnestness which Faith only can inspire. It is not the thunder of declamation, the pomp of eloquence, the majesty of rhetoric, the rounded period and the glow of imagery, which can chain the listening soul, and melt down the heart of the unbeliever, as metals yield to the heat of the furnace. Show me the hoary-headed preacher who carries sincerity in his very look and truth in his very tones, who is animated because faith inspires him, and out of the fulness of his own heart his mouth speaketh, and there is the man from whose tongue truth floweth as from the lips of an apostle, and the small still voice of conscience echoes to his words, while hope burns and the judgment becomes convinced. Where faith is not in the preacher, none will be produced in the hearer. Such a man was the father of Richard Storie. He had fulfilled his vows, and prayed with and for his children. He set before them the example of a christian parent, and he rejoiced to perceive that that example was not lost upon them.

We pass over the earlier years of Richard Storie, as during that period he had not become a Seeker, nor did he differ from other children of his age. There was indeed a thoughtfulness and a sensibility about his character, but these were by no means so remarkable as to require particular notice, nor did they mark his boyhood in a peculiar degree. The truths which from his childhood he had been accustomed to hear from his father's lips he had never doubted, but he felt their truth as he felt his father's love, for both had been imparted to him together. He had fixed upon the profession of a surgeon, and at the age of eighteen he was sent to Edinburgh to attend the classes. He was a zealous student, and his progress realised the fondest wishes and anticipations of his parent. It was during his second session that Richard was induced by some of his fellow collegians to become a member of a debating society. It was composed of many bold and ambitious young men, who in the confidence of their hearts rashly dared to meddle with things too high for them. There were many amongst them who regarded it as a proof of manliness to avow their scepticism, and who gloried in scoffing at the eternal truths which had lighted the souls of their fathers when the darkness of death fell upon their eyelids. It is one of the besetting sins of youth to appear wise above what is written.

There were many such amongst those with whom Richard Storie now associated. From them he first heard the truths which had been poured into his infant ear from his father's lips attacked, and the tongue of the scoffer rail against them. His first feeling was horror, and he shuddered at the impiety of his friends. He rose to combat their objections and refute their arguments, but he withdrew not from the society of the wicked. Week succeeded week, and he became a leading member of the club. He was no longer filled with horror at the bold assertions of the avowed sceptic, nor did he manifest disgust at the ribald jest. As night silently and imperceptibly creeps through the air, deepening shade on shade, till the earth lies buried in darkness, so had the gloom of Doubt crept over his mind, deepening and darkening till his soul was bewildered in the sunless wilderness.

The members acted as chairman of the society in rotation, and in his turn the office fell upon Richard Storie. For the first time he seemed to feel conscious of the darkness in which his spirit was enveloped; conscience haunted him as a hound followeth its prey, and still its still small voice whispered,

"Who sitteth in the scorner's chair?"

The words seemed burning on his memory,—he tried to forget them, to chase them away,—to speak of, to listen to other things, but he could not—"Who sitteth in the scorner's chair" rose upon his mind as if printed before him,—as if he heard the words from his father's tongue,—as though they would rise to his own lips. He was troubled,—his conscience smote him,—the darkness in which his soul was shrouded was made visible. He left his companions,—he hastened to his lodgings and wept. But his tears brought not back the light which had been extinguished within him, nor restored the hopes which the pride and the rashness of reason had destroyed. He had become the willing prisoner of Doubt, and it now held him in its cold and iron grasp, struggling in despair.

Reason, or rather the self-sufficient arrogance of fancied talent which frequently assumes its name, endeavoured to suppress the whisperings of conscience in his breast, and in such a state of mind was Richard Storie, when he was summoned to attend the death-bed of his father. It was winter, and the snow lay deep on the ground, and there was no conveyance to Hawick until the following day, but ere the morrow came eternity might be between him and his parent. He had wandered from the doctrines that parent had taught, but no blight had yet fallen on the affections of his heart. He hurried forth on foot, and having travelled all night in sorrow and in anxiety, before daybreak he arrived at the home of his infancy. Two of the elders of the congregation stood before the door.

"Ye are just in time Mr. Richard," said one of them mournfully, "for he'll not be long now, and he has prayed earnestly that he might only be spared till ye arrived."

Richard wept aloud.

"O try and compose yourself dear Sir," said the elder. "Your distress may break the peace with which he's like to pass away. It's a trial, nae doubt,—a visitation to us all,—but ye ken Richard we must not mourn as those who have no hope."

"Hope!" groaned the agonised son as he entered the house. He went towards the room where his father lay,—his mother and his brethren sat weeping around the bed.

"Richard!" said his afflicted mother as she rose and flung her arms around his neck. The dying man heard the name of his first-born, his languid eyes brightened, he endeavored to raise himself upon his pillow, he stretched forth his feeble hand.

"Richard!—my own Richard!" he exclaimed, "ye have come my son,—my prayer is heard, and I can die in peace! I longed to see ye, for my spirit was troubled upon your account—sore and sadly troubled, for there were expressions in your last letter that made me tremble,—that made me fear that the pride of human learning was lifting up the heart of my bairn, and leading his judgments into the dark path of error and unbelief—but O! those tears are not the tears of an unbeliever!"

He sank back exhausted. Richard trembled. He again raised his head.

"Get the books," said he feebly, "and Richard will make worship. It is the last time we shall all join together in praise on this earth, and it will be the last time I shall hear the voice of my bairn in prayer, and it is long since I heard it. Sing the hymn

"The hour of my departure's come,"

and read the twenty-third psalm."

Richard did as his dying parent requested, and as he knelt by the bed-side and lifted up his voice in prayer, his conscience

smote him, agony pierced his soul, and his tongue faltered. He now became a Seeker, seeking mercy and truth at the same moment, and in the agitation of his spirit his secret thoughts were revealed, his doubts were manifested! A deep groan issued from the dying bed. The voice of the supplicant failed him,—his Amen died upon his lips,—he started to his feet in confusion.

"My son! my son!" feebly cried the dying man, "ye have lifted your eyes to the mountains of vanity, and the pride of reason has darkened your heart, but as yet has not hardened it. O Richard remember the last words of your dying father,—Seek ye shall find,—pray ye shall have, and a contrite heart, and in your last hour you will have as I have now, a light to guide you through the dark valley of the shadow of death."

He called his wife and his other children around him,—he blessed them,—he strove to comfort them, he committed them to His care who is the Husband of the widow, and the Father of the fatherless. The lustre that lighted up his eyes for a moment as he besought a blessing upon them vanished away, his head sank back upon his pillow, a low moan was heard, and his spirit passed into peace.

His father's death threw a blight upon the prospects of Richard. He no longer possessed the means of prosecuting his studies, and in order to support himself and assist his mother, he engaged himself as tutor in the family of a gentleman in East Lothian. But there his doubts followed him, and melancholy sat upon his breast. He had thoughtlessly, almost imperceptibly stepped into the gloomy paths of unbelief, and anxiously he groped to retrace his steps, but it was as a blind man stumbles, and in wading through the maze of controversy for a guide, his way became more intricate, and the darkness of his mind more intense. He repented that he had ever listened to the words of the scoffer, or sat in the chair of the scorner, but he had permitted the cold mists of scepticism to gather around his mind, till even the affections of his heart became blighted by their influence. He was now a solitary man shunning society, and at those hours when his pupils were not under his charge, he would wander alone in the wood or by the river, brooding over miserable thoughts and communing with despair—for he sought not as is the manner of many, to instil the poison that had destroyed his own peace into the minds of others. He carried his punishment in his soul and was silent,—in the soul that was doubting its own existence! Of all hypochondriacs, to me the unbeliever seems the most absurd. For, can matter think, can it reason, can it doubt? Is it not the thing that doubts which distrusts its own being? Often when he so wandered, the last words of his father—"seek ye shall find," were whispered in his heart as though the spirit of the departed breathed them over him. Then would he raise his hands in agony, and his prayer rose from the solitude of the woods.

After acting about two years as tutor he returned to Edinburgh and completed his studies. Having with difficulty, from the scantiness of his means, obtained his diploma, he commenced practice in his native village. His brothers and his sisters had arrived at manhood and womanhood, and his mother enjoyed a small annuity. Almost from boyhood he had been deeply attached to Agnes Brown, the daughter of a neighboring farmer, and about three years after he had commenced practice she bestowed upon him her hand. She was all that his heart could wish,—meek, gentle and affectionate,—and her anxious love threw a gleam of sunshine over the melancholy that had settled upon his soul. Often when he fondly gazed in her eyes where affection beamed, the hope of immortality would flash through his bosom—for one so good, so made of all that renders virtue dear, but to be born to die and to be no more he deemed impossible. They had been married about nine years, and Agnes had become the mother of five fair children, when in one day Death entered their dwelling and robbed them of two of their little ones. Their neighbors had gathered together to comfort them, and the mother in silent anguish wept over her babes, but the father stood tearless and stricken with grief, as though his hopes were sealed up in the coffin of his children. In his agony he uttered words of strange meaning. The doubts of the seeker burst forth in the accents of despair. The neighbours gazed at each other. They had before had doubts of the religious principles of Dr. Storie,—now those doubts were confirmed,—in the bitterness of his grief he had spoken of the grave as the eternal prison of the dead,—and of futurity and a resurrection as things he hoped for but believed not.

His words were circulated through the village and over the country—and as they

spread they were exaggerated. Many began to regard him as an unsafe man to visit a death-bed, where he might attempt to rob the dying of the everlasting hope which enables them to triumph over the last enemy. His practice fell off, and the wants of his family increased. He was no longer able to maintain an appearance of respectability, his coat had assumed a melancholy hue, and he gave up assembling with his family amidst the congregation over which his father had been pastor. His circumstances aggravated the gloom of his mind, and for a time he became not a Seeker, but one who abandoned himself to callousness and despair. Even the affection of his wife, which knew no change, but rather increased as affliction and misfortune came upon them, with the smiles and affections of his children, became irksome. Their love increased his misery. His own house was all but forsaken, and the blacksmith's shop became his consulting room, the village alehouse his laboratory. Misery and contempt heightened the shadows, clouds and darkness which rested on his mind. To his anguish and excitement he had now added habits of intemperance,—his health became a wreck, and he sank upon his bed a miserable and a ruined man. The shadow of death seemed lowering over him, and he lay trembling, shivering from its approach, shuddering and brooding over the cheerless, the horrible thought *annihilation!* But even then, his poor Agnes watched over him with a love stronger than death. She strove to cheer him with the thought that he would still live—that they would again be happy. "O my husband!" cried she fondly, "yield not to despair—seek and ye shall find!"

"O heavens! Agnes!" exclaimed he, "I have sought!—I have sought! I have been a Seeker until now, but Truth flees from me, Hope mocks me, and the terrors of death only find me."

"Kneel with me my children," she cried, "let us pray for mercy and peace of mind for your poor father!" and the fond wife and her offspring knelt around the bed where her husband lay. A gleam of joy passed over the sick man's countenance, as the voice of her supplication rose upon his ear, and a ray of hope fell upon his heart. "Amen!" he uttered as she arose, and "Amen!" responded their children.

On his bed of sickness his heart had been humbled, he had as it were seen death face to face, and the nearer it approached the stronger assurances did he feel of the immortality he had dared to doubt. He arose from his bed a new man, hope illumined and faith began to glow in his bosom. His doubts were vanquished, his fears dispelled. He had sought and at length found,—found the joys and the hopes of the Christian. He regained the esteem of men and again prospered; and this was the advice of the Seeker to his children,—*avoid trusting to reason when it would flatter you with your own wisdom, for it begetteth doubt,—doubt, unbelief,—unbelief, despair,—and despair, death!*

NEW ZEALANDER.

FOUNDED ON FACT.

The sun was fast sinking below the western horizon, when a passenger on board the British Trader, which lay off the harbour of N. Zealand, directed the captain's eye towards the shore, where some persons were waving a handkerchief, apparently to arrest the attention of those on board. A boat was shoved off with orders to approach cautiously for fear of ambush.—When the boat touched, a young female stepped on board, looked around her, and motioned to the men to proceed quickly to the ship. She appeared to be about fifteen years of age, of foreign extraction, and her features though rather dark, were regular and pleasing. When the boat arrived at the ship a shade of doubt passed over her mild countenance but it was soon removed when she saw Stuart a passenger, who during the intercourse with the inhabitants, had been at the house of her father; where she had seen and contracted an affection for him.

She had discovered by some means that with treachery and ferocity which distinguished the New Zealanders, her father and his friends had conspired to board the vessel in the night, and murder the whole crew. The affection she had for Stuart, prevailed over any she might have for her kindred; and stealing unobserved to the shore, she got on board and made known the conspiracy. She would have then returned to the Island but Stuart, by vivid descriptions of his home, and lively pictures of happiness, depicted with deceitfulness prevailed on the artless girl to stay on board. At the time of the expected attack, the crew were on their guard, the lights were put out, and not a sound was to be heard save the low murmur of the breeze passing through the rigging, or a suppressed whisper of the sailor, giving vent to his impatience, as he drew his hand across his eyes, after a vain

attempt to pierce the gloom of night. About the hour of midnight the slow measured sound of oars dipping into the waters was near the ship; and the captain ordered some of his men to fire in that direction. The flash of the guns discovered the tattooed visages of about fifty New Zealanders in their boats; immediately a volley was fired from the ship, which killed a number and forced the rest to retire.

Trippa (that was her name,) was carried in the ship which she had so nobly saved, to N—, in the Isle of Wight where Stuart made arrangements for her education. His business requiring close attention, prevented him from figuring in the fashionable world. He saw no female so engaging and attractive as Trippa; of course they loved, and the day fixed at no distant period to unite them.

When Trippa had finished her education Stuart was called to America; an uncle had died in New Orleans, leaving him heir to an immense estate, which required his immediate attention and left her, an accomplished girl of eighteen promising to return shortly and make her his own.

A year had passed away, and Trippa had received no intelligence from Stuart. The thought that he had forgotten her perhaps for another, frequently intruded upon her fancy, but she drove it away. At other times would the busy imagination of devoted love, picture the object of her affection, confined to a sick room in a land of strangers, without a hand to smooth his pillow, or support his aching head—this impression finally prevailed; and she put her baggage on board the A—Packet and sailed for New-Orleans, in the beginning of the summer of 1824. Often during the voyage, would her mind recur to the scenes of her childhood, when she knew no care. Not a thought was then bestowed on the future, but it was unalloyed happiness; and often in the hours of melancholy recollection, as she leaned over the side of the vessel gazing upon the moonlight waves, and listening to the parting of the waters, when her feelings were melted by the comparison of the past with the present, and a scalding bitter tear stole down her cheek and mingled with the ocean, would she sing the lines of "Home, sweet Home?" which Stuart loved so well when they were on the sea together.

It was on a beautiful day in September when the ship arrived at New-Orleans. The yellow fever was raging in the city, and sent thousands to the silent tomb. Yet Trippa determined to go on shore, to seek the object of her devotion.

She stopped at a boarding house in L— street, partook of a light repast, and retired to a back room, where she observed a newspaper; taking it up the first thing that met her eye, was the marriage of 'Elbridge Stuart.' She shrieked not; but the colorless cheek showed the painful intelligence struck deep. Now it was certain that she was thrown upon the wide world, a friendless and unpitied orphan, unheeded by all save Him whose arm is ready to stay, the wretched and friendless. In heaven she put her trust and submitted to the stroke.

It suited not the mildness of her nature to wound Stuart's feelings by informing him of her arrival. She employed herself in administering comfort to the sick poor, until the infectious malady seized her own vitals, and then she sent for him who had brought her to this extremity. He came; shame and remorse were imprinted on his countenance. He expected to be upbraided; but how was he astonished when he heard her address him in her usual sweet tones, and say: "Elbridge, I forgive you." She raised her mild blue eyes to Heaven. He turned away to hide a falling tear; and when he looked again, a smile rested on her motionless lips, but her meek and humble spirit was departed.

No crowd of mourning friends followed the body to its long last home; the sexton excepted, none but Stuart attended the obsequies. The clay fell heavily on the coffin! he sighed! he groaned. The green sod was replaced—he put his hand to his forehead; the wild rolling of his eyes and his incoherent language, told that he was a maniac.

For years he went nightly to the grave, and was frequently heard singing some mournful lament over the grave of departed innocence. But now a fresh mound beside Trippa's tells that he too has gone to his rest.

A parent may leave a patrimony to his son, but how soon it may be mortgaged! He may leave him money, but how soon it may be squandered! When he leaves him a sound constitution, an unblemished reputation, a good education, and an inward abhorrence of vice, in any shape or form, these cannot be wrested from him, and are better than thousands of gold and silver.

To the Editor of the Mississkoui Standard.

Sir.—You have inserted two communications from "I want to know," of which O. P. Q. answered to the first, and consigned the second to the wit of a "Substitute." It is to be hoped that the persevering inquisitiveness of "I want to know" has not offended O. P. Q. If he has, I hope he will, on reflection find that no offence was meant, as it is evident that he took his admonition in good part; and in consequence thereof spoke of his superiors with "deferential phrases." But who is Mr. "Substitute" that he should regard him? I fear much that this gentleman is a quizz, and means to impose on the honesty and simplicity of an inquirer, and that his explanations are downright blarney. He has really had the presumption (begging your pardon, as I would rather bite off my tongue than apply such a word to O. P. Q.) to assert that "the faithful servant of the public," who was consecrated in "Union Chapel" is often hurried by "the fervour of a new or an old conversion to say his prayers aloud" wherever he happens to be, and that the world is so "uncharitable" as to set down his, they dear christian's pious practice, for "common swearing." Shame on his own want of charity! He thinks, too, that if the paper on which "I want to know" wrote his inquiries "had been endowed with risibles," it would have been found indulging the grin of a wicked, laughing mocker, but who told "Substitute" that the simple minded "I want to know" would laugh at the twice converted, pious representative of the "people"?

When the pious gentleman was chosen by the "people," he read to them from a printed card, held up in his hands, what he piously meant to do for them. The pious gentleman you see was amiably modest. He would not trust his own abilities, nor his memory. He got his speech, like a prudent gentleman, prepared beforehand, and the printer made it easy for him to read. Do you then think that a gentleman so amiably humble and modest as to distrust his own abilities on that great occasion, would now undertake to pray aloud, extempore, wherever he may chance to be? I should suppose that he is better prepared for the pious duty, and that he carries in his bosom a praying card. If he is not, I beg you will get your printer to strike off for him, on a neat gilt card, the following suitable prayer, and send it to the gentleman, who must necessarily be very pious, as he has been the subject of an old and a new conversion, that he may suspend it with his watch guard, for the two fold purpose of ornament and ready use:

I praise thy name, Oh Lord—most high,
That to Quebec I'm sent to try
My zeal, the clique my friends to serve,

When I went there, I went to try
This Province fair.

But yet, Oh Lord—d, confess I must
That I'm unworthy of the trust,
For, from the earnings of the poor

To make me rich,
To many tricks.

Besides, I feel an ugly twinge
When swaggers, pictures and such things
Are just but mentioned, 'fore the bar,

Lest it be found
That boddles oft I've sent afar,
The world around.

The Standard, Oh remember thou,
And in thy wrath with bolts run through,
Break down the Press, the types disperse
Through all the streets,
And always to it be averse,

For its misdeeds.

Do thou confound the City club,
Who for my hurt did set it up—
"I want to know," and "Substitute"

With "O. P. Q."
May they in — be destitute,
And black and blue.

The Standard hurts me to the quick
And sends me quacking like a duck
To hire a man for my defence,

Who gave it in
As "dirty work,"—it was for pence,
He did begin.

How long, "good G—d" shall I remain
Abused and mocked in such a strain
By wicked wags that should be sent

To Jack's cold air,
Until they learn to be content
With scanty fare.

And oh! the Speaker Joseph Louis,
Morin, DeBartzach and Do Witt, do bless,
Assist them too till they obtain

The public chest;
And then they will themselves maintain
And me from pest.

O Lord—remember me and mine
With mercies from the chest divine,
That I with gold and dress may shine

In Joseph's fame,
And all the glory shall be thine,
Through Viger's name.

May I now beg of Octavius Prince Quiz, or his witty "Substitute," the favor of recommending the prayer which, with great labor, I have composed, in harmonious verse, to the pious gentleman, the "faithful servant of the public," the "chosen representative of the people," that he may not commit mistakes in his devotions, through the fervour of a double conversion, an old and new one, so that an "uncharitable," unfeeling "world" may be prevented from mistaking his prayers for "common swearing"?

I am, Sir,

Your constant reader,
"I want to know's" UNCLE.

To the Editor of the Mississkoui Standard.

MR. EDITOR, Sir:—In reference to the proceedings of the meeting held at Phillipsburg on the subject of a rail road from Magog lake to Montreal, permit me to lay before your readers and those interested in the work a concise statement of facts relative to the new route. In the Township of Troy and neighborhood there exists a bed of the richest iron ore; some experiments have given a result of 75 per cent., the average result however

to be 72 1-3. The road must therefore pass through this town in order to render this bed available. Following the bank of the south branch of Mississkoui river it will leave the Township of Troy at its northwestern corner, and proceed to the southwestern part of Potton, in L. C., where the north and south branches unite to form the Mississkoui; it will then descend the valley of that river, through the Township of Sutton; it will again cross the province line into the Township of Richford. The notch through which the Mississkoui runs, is the only one to be found in the mountains West of the Memphremagog, and presents at once a natural and easy method of avoiding those mountains, otherwise presenting an obstacle, to be overcome only by stationary engines. From Richford, by taking advantage of this pass in the mountains, it will proceed through, a few miles of a partially sloping country, again coming into the province, and entering the valley of Pike river, in the Seigneurie of St. Armand. This valley it will follow, with a gentle declivity, to the Township of Stanbridge, where it enters a country, which continues level through to Montreal. When the road has reached Stanbridge, there are two plans which may be subsequently pursued; one is to carry it to Mississkoui Bay, or straight on to St. Johns. In my opinion the former plan is decidedly the preferable one. The distance from the point in Stanbridge, at which it would necessarily arrive, to the Bay would require a road merely from six to eight miles in length; on reaching the Bay goods may be transported by water to St. Johns, either through the lake or through the canal which must soon be cut from the Bay to the Richelieu by south river. By the latter plan a road to St. Johns, of 22 or 24 miles long would be required, the expense of which would far overbalance any advantage that it might possess over the almost naturally made channel—by water.

At all events the route now proposed is immeasurably superior to the one by the Outlet of the Magog. An absolute distance of nearly thirty miles is gained; and, by striking through the notch in the Magog mountains, stationary engines and great excavation are saved; while a short branch of three or four miles would give to Stanstead plain, all the advantages of the road.

Yours, &c., R. O.

STANSTEAD COUNTY RAIL ROAD MEETING.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the County of Stanstead, favorable to the construction of a Rail-Road from the outlet of Lake Memphremagog to St. Johns, held at Stanstead Plain, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at the Wesleyan Chapel, according to notice previously given, for the purpose of electing Delegates to attend to the Rail-Road Meeting, to be held at St. Johnsbury, Vt., on Tuesday the 22d inst., and to petition the Governor-in-Chief for an Engineer to survey the proposed route for a Rail-Road, &c., &c., Marcus Child Esq., M. P. P. was called to the chair and Mr. L. K. Benton appointed Secretary.

The objects of the meeting were explained by the chairman, after which, on motion, the following persons were appointed a Committee to report Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, and to draft a Petition to the Governor-in-Chief, praying for an Engineer to survey the proposed Route, viz:—

R. Hoyle, Esq.,
John Chamberlain,
Solomon Seele,
C. W. Tolford, and
Thomas Blackadder.

The Committee retired, and after a short absence, returned and reported the following Resolutions, which, after having been severally read and spoken to, were unanimously adopted:—

1st. Resolved, That this meeting views with lively interest the exertions which are now making in the neighboring States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, to obtain a Rail-Road from Boston, through the Vallies of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers, to the Province Line, and being fully persuaded of the utility of Rail-Roads, in advancing the interests of Agriculture, and in increasing the value of real property, in countries remote from market as this unfortunately is, that we do most cordially concur in the great enterprise contemplated, that we will co-operate to the extent of our means in promoting so desirable and valuable a public improvement, and that we will also do all in our power to extend the route from the Province Line to the City of Montreal.

2d. Resolved, That it is expedient to appoint a Delegation to attend the Rail-Road Convention to be held at St. Johnsbury, Vt., on Tuesday, the 22d inst., and that the said Delegation be composed of the following persons, viz:—

Marcus Child, Esq.,
R. Hoyle, Esq.,
Wm. Ritchie, Esq.,
L. Spalding, and
Wm. Arms,

3d. Resolved, That this meeting, having obtained information from persons well acquainted with the country from near the outlet of Lake Memphremagog to St. Johns, and also many gentlemen present having often viewed the proposed line of direction, fully believe, that no obstacles of moment are to be found throughout the whole distance—which does not exceed over 55 miles—and that a Rail-Road can be made there at as little cost—materials for which being mostly on the Route—as the Champlain and St. Lawrence Rail-Road, with which it will connect, and which is in a state of forwardness, that promises completion in the month of June next, at much less than the estimated cost.

4th. Resolved, That we will aid the gentlemen who have already given public Notice of their intention to Petition the Provincial Parliament for a Rail-Road Charter, on the Route proposed, by our Subscrip-

tions to defray the expenses thereof—and otherwise, as circumstances may require.

5th. Resolved, That we will heartily co-operate with the inhabitants of the counties of Shefford, Mississkoui, Rouville, Chambly, Laprairie, and all others favorable to the proposed enterprise and particularly those of Montreal:—and this meeting does respectfully invite the attention of all these counties to the object in view.

6th. Resolved, That this Meeting have noticed with satisfaction the exertions on the part of the inhabitants in the Valley of the St. Francis, to have a Rail-Road from the St. Lawrence to the outlet of Lake Memphremagog.

On motion, Resolved, That the Petition to the Governor-in-Chief, praying for an Engineer, be adopted, as reported by the Committee.

On motion, Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to M. Child, Esq., Mr. J. W. Martin and Mr. John Hazeltine, for having volunteered their time and expenses, in attending the late Rail-Road Convention held at St. Johnsbury, at much personal inconvenience.

On motion, Resolved, That a Standing Committee of Management, consisting of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to call future meetings, and superintend generally the business connected with objects of this meeting. The Committee to be composed of the following persons, viz:—R. Hoyle, Esq., T. Blackadder, and C. W. Tolford.

On motion, Resolved, That a Committee of Correspondence, consisting of five, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to collect information on the subject of the proposed Rail-Road to hold such Correspondence with Rail-Road Committees in the United States as may be deemed necessary, and to correspond with the Rail-Road Committees which may be appointed in the other Counties or sections of this Province. The Committee to be composed of the following persons, viz:—Chauncey Bullock, Esq., Henry Hayes, Levi Spalding and C. W. Tolford.

On motion, Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to collect subscriptions for defraying the expenses consequent upon carrying the objects of this meeting into effect, to pay the amount collected into the hands of the Treasurer, and to obtain signatures to the Governor-in-Chief. The Committee to be composed of the following persons, viz:—S. W. Bullock, Erastus Lee, Jno. Haseltine, Amos Fox and Joseph Brown.

The Chairman then left the chair, when Mr. John Chamberlain was requested to preside.

On Motion, Resolved, that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to M. Child, Esq., for his able conduct on this occasion, and also, to Mr. L. K. Benton, for his services as Recording Secretary.

M. CHILD, Chairman.
L. K. BENTON, Secretary.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

HOUSE OF LORDS, (Monday), August 24.—The House, on the motion of Lord Melbourne, being in committee on the Church of Ireland Bill; the several clauses down to eight were adopted, after a desultory conversation and some verbal amendments. To clause eight, the Duke of Wellington offered opinion, and proposed an amendment, to the effect that the tithe, or charge on account thereof, be received by the department of Woods and Forests, and thence handed over to the ecclesiastical commissioners, an arrangement that he believed would be perfectly satisfactory to the clergy. After an extended conversation, in which Lord Duncannon, Lord Plunkett and other noble lords took part, the Duke of Wellington said he had no objection to postpone the amendment till they arrived at another portion of the bill. The clause allowed the opening of the compositions, should that be deemed requisite, also called forth resistance. There was a division upon it. The numbers were, contents 35; non contents, 126. Majority against, 91.

All the clauses to 60 inclusive, were then adopted. Clause 61, That beginning the series of 'appropriation' clauses, was opposed by Lord Haddington, who moved its rejection, declaring that he should move the rejection of the series. There ensued an extended and animated debate. Lord Plunkett in particular, strongly defended the principle of 'appropriation.' Lord Brougham pointed out the consequences of rejecting such provisions of the Bill: that the clergy of Ireland must be immediately called upon to repay the money advanced, and that if their Lordships were to agree to this course the Commons would reject the Bill. Lord Melbourne deemed it right to declare that if this amendment was agreed to he should not be the party to send the Bill back to the Commons. It would expose the measure to the rejection of that House. The Duke of Wellington hoped that Noble Lords would not be deterred from the performance of their duties by the menaces of the lords who had just spoken. Their lordships divided. The numbers were, for the clause 41; for the rejection 138, majority against the ministers and the clause 97.

LONDON, 14th Aug. 1835.—Sir:—The die is cast. Yesterday the Committee on the Timber Duties decided on an alteration in the Duties to the extent of 15s. per load...what it may be on Deals, I cannot inform you. After the evidence received by the Committee, it proves that the Ministry act only as a party, evidence taken being no ways necessary, to authorize the report given. They resisted all argument.

It will not come into operation till after 1836. Warburton and O'Callaghan M. P. for Cork, were our bitterest enemies.

Ashes are better, but wheat is down to nothing. I hear from Hartfordshire, that good wheat is selling at 28s. per load, 3s. 5d. a bushel...the people are feeding pigs and horses with it.

The dry season has destroyed many sheep—in Romney Marsh alone about 40,000. The ground was burnt up to a desert, and the owners thought it worth trying the effect of letting in the sea for a time. They did it and on turning in their sheep again all died; and moreover the pasture as much a desert as before.

There has been published an article on Canada, in a third rate radical concern, the 'Monthly Repository,' connected with Tait. The article is however written with some knowledge of the subject and some good feeling; but occasionally in extreme ignorance; on the whole, his feelings are correct. I will send you a copy from which you can extract.

I do not learn that the comet has been seen here, though I can hardly doubt but that its influence has been, and is now felt. Farmers' Advocate.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, OCT. 13, 1835.

TO ADVERTISERS. From our rates of advertising, and from our unprecedented and daily increasing circulation, Advertisers in Montreal and elsewhere will find the Standard, superior to any other paper, as a means of circulating Advertisements in this section of the Eastern Townships.

Persons in Montreal, intending to be subscribers for the Standard, are respectfully requested to leave their names at the book-store of Messrs. J. & T. A. Starke Notre-Dame street.

"The accounts from Spain are not very auspicious of good things. The populace seem to have caught the spirit of mobism from the United States. May be our neighbors of the Canada papers will reproach our elective government as the author of these deeds, and of course, argue from that, that their system of government is better than ours!"

The above is taken from the Franklin Journal. We do not directly reproach the 'elective government' of the United States as the 'author' of the 'deeds' in Spain; but we can point to Spain, as affording a bird's eye view of the state, in which the United States must soon be. The Franklin Journal is unwise in saying that "the populace seem to have caught the spirit of mobism from the United States."

The presumption to be drawn from this, is that the spirit of mobism is so strictly of republican growth that it cannot exist indigenously in a monarchy. Now, the 'spirit of mobism' may exist under every form of government, but a republic being essentially the offspring of a mob, after its establishment, becomes necessarily the parent of mobs. The 'spirit of mobism' is the necessary fruit of republicanism, and cannot, therefore, in a country governed by a republic, be put down; in a monarchy, it is merely a contingency, arising from human nature, and the efforts of a monarchy are speedily directed to suppress it. In a republic, mobs are the source of law...as far as any thing can be called law which emanates from such a source; in a monarchy they are contrary to law.—We need not go to Spain, for an argument that 'their system of government is better than ours.' The Editor of the Franklin Journal does not seem to understand what the government of Spain actually is; if he will go to school and acquire that piece of knowledge, as well as study to forget the President's English, and how to speak the King's, we will gladly hear his defence of republican institutions. 'Caught' is not an English word. 'The populace seem to have caught the spirit of mobism from the United States,'...should have been, if he refer to the people, 'the populace (of Spain) seems to have caught the spirit of mobism from the people of the United States,' or, if to the countries, 'Spain seems to have caught the spirit of mobism from the United States.'

That the benevolent 'spirit of mobism' is universal in the United States, our friends across the line do not deny. A beautiful specimen of the maxims of republicanism we extract from the Vermont Watchman, quoted by the Burlington Sentinel. 'The Jackson men claim from 75 to 90 members in the Legislature. The precise number is immaterial. They are a minority now and must be kept in the minority.'

Republicanism is essentially a government of mobs, and is, therefore, incompatible with freedom.

The Ami du peuple says that Earl Gosford has brought along with him twenty

mandamus for additional Legislative Councilors and that three Roman Catholic Bishops at present in the province are to be of the twenty. We have several objections against such a step, but we shall waive them for the present, and merely state that we do not consider that it would be good policy in those Bishops to accept the appointment. They just now enjoy the confidence and esteem of the French Canadians, their flock: and although it is, we believe, well known that they entertain sentiments, adverse to the Revolutionists, yet the French leaders have not had the courage openly to find fault with them. Were they to mingle in politics the case might soon be changed; they would become the objects of political persecution if they opposed the views of the clique, and they would rouse the jealousy of the British if they did not.

It gives us pleasure to insert the following Resolutions, passed on Saturday last at Phillipsburg, Mississkoui Bay. The spirit displayed by our citizens in this quarter of the Townships, is deserving of praise.

There are now two routes proposed to the public, for the contemplated Rail Road between Boston and Montreal; it will depend on the surveyors, after examining each, to say which one is preferable. As competition in business is always beneficial to the public, so an honorable rivalry in public improvements, between different portions of a country, is the sure means of advancing the prosperity of the whole.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the County of Mississkoui, held at the house of Mr. Abol Smith, in the Village of Phillipsburg, on Saturday the 10th day of October, for the purpose of taking into consideration the contemplated Rail Road from Boston to Montreal,

Anthony Rhodes, Esq. was called to the chair, and H. M. Chandler appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the Meeting, in a few appropriate remarks, after which it was unanimously

Resolved, 1st, That this Meeting feels a lively interest in the proposed Rail Road from Boston to the head of Lake Memphremagog.

Resolved, 2d, That the members of this meeting are decidedly of the opinion, that the most eligible route, in continuation of the said Rail Road, from the head of said Lake to Montreal, is through the Vallies of Mississkoui and Pike Rivers, to the waters of Mississkoui Bay; then by Steam boats to St. Johns, thence by the St. Lawrence and Champlain Rail Road, to the St. Lawrence River.

Resolved, 3d, That on this route the surface of the country is more level, and the distance between the extreme points...the head of Lake Memphremagog and Montreal...is less, by 25 or 30 miles, than that by any other route which can be taken.

On Sunday night we were visited by a severe frost.

The Comet is now visible to the naked eye in the neighborhood of the 'plough.'

"The Catholic Bishops would surely be able to do something towards the removal of the crying evil...the paying of tithes by Catholics in support of a Protestant clergy! This oppressive burden it is, which assimilates the condition of Canada to that of Ireland. It is the only instance in which public opinion has justified the invective of the Vindicator, to whose columns we beg leave to refer those who are ignorant of the fact—that Catholics do pay such tithes."

Our friend of the Irish Advocate must have been nodding after the occasional practice of good Homer, when he penned the foregoing paragraph in praise of one of the Vindicator's most daring falsehoods. Does not our friend remember, that he himself aided us in the good cause of refusing the Vindicator's doctrine? Does he not recollect, that the victory achieved by him, Vindex, the Rev. Mr. Sewell and ourselves, was complete and decisive?

With regard to the report about the Catholic Bishops, which has led to our contemporary's erroneous remarks, we would offer one observation. Why do people talk and write about 'the three Catholic Bishops of this province.' There may be three or thirty Catholic Bishops in this province; but we have always understood, that there is but one Catholic Bishop of it, commonly styled the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec. The two other Bishops have not episcopal dioceses within this province. Any analogical argument, therefore, for the elevation of Bishop Stewart's counterpart to the legislative council, can apply only to the Catholic Bishop of Quebec. Whether the personal qualifications of the two titular Bishops are such as to demand their elevation, in the absence of any good argument of a general kind, we cannot say. Of the Bishop of Sidlyme we know absolutely nothing; and we know little more of the Bishop of Telmesse, than that the Montreal Gazette gives him credit for 'conservative opinions'!!!!!! Montreal Herald.

UPPER CANADA.—We are happy to inform the public, that we have had the pleasure of examining the manuscript of that work which was promised some time ago by Mr. McIntosh, on the antiquity of the primitive inhabitants of Ireland and Great Britain, &c.

We hesitate not a moment to pronounce it a most able research, not only interesting to the Irish, Scotch, English, & French, but also to our American brethren, who, from whatever portion of Europe they may have sprung, cannot fail of learning something on this ancient compilation that relates to their European Ancestors. Having first commented on the state of mankind after the deluge, he goes to the Provinces of Upper Asia, towards the countries of Hyrcania, and Bactriana, to the east of the Caspian Sea, where he asserts the Gomarians were originally seated; these Gomarians, he proves, from the testimonies of Josephus and others, to have been the Ancestors of this Nation, that first colonized the Continent of Europe, Ireland and Great Britain.

Having descended from the East with this Nation, through the different countries they anciently possessed in Europe, he goes to Britain, where he describes the Saxons, the Danes, the Picts, the Caledonians and Scots; thence, he goes to Ireland, which he proves from the testimonies of the most renowned and even prejudiced historians, to have been distinguished in ancient times, for learning and civilization; at the same time, he vindicates the National character of the Irish, and speaks of the Druids and Bards. While he legislates for the Scotch, he forgets not to pay a very high compliment to the English nation, by placing the modern Saxons, among the first Nations in the world for learning and civilization.

He collates the ancient language of Great Britain and Ireland, with those of Greece and Rome, and other ancient and modern languages, and the affinity is certainly striking. From Mr. McIntosh's intimacy with different languages, we feel assured, that he will not only show the radical connexion, but will also, in a high degree, gratify the curiosity of linguists and antiquarians.

For the gratification of those who still speak this Ancient Language, and for rescuing it from oblivion, he has added a brief sketch of its Grammatical principles: on this head we refrain pronouncing judgment, unacquainted as we are with this language, we will merely say, that we doubt not but this may also be well framed, from his thorough knowledge of the language. We hope, therefore, that this talented young gentleman, who is about to enrol his name among Canadian writers, will be encouraged by the public in general. —*Kingston Chronicle*.

We have had handed to us five numbers of the 'unstamped' publications of Mr. Roebuck. The heading of one of the pamphlets, of 16 pages royal 8vo., is as follows: 'A Letter to the Electors of Bath on the Municipal Corporation Reform Bill; with a Postscript on the conduct of Sir Robert Peel and others on the discussion of the question; by J. A. ROEBUCK appears in very large type in the title page. This is the only one out of the five that has place, day and year mentioned; and they seem to be thrown before the public in the most hasty manner possible. The contents are in keeping with the general abilities and information of the writers. The title of other numbers is—'Amusements of the Aristocracy; the American Ballot Box, by H. C. Chapman;' 'The Stamped Press of London, and its morality;' 'Means of conveying Information to the people,' &c. Mr. Roebuck will not move the earth, and he may be well enough left to his fanciful honorable pastime of evading the law by low shifts and much gabbling. —*Quebec Gazette*.

Captain Thomas, of the *Robert Kerr*, from Liverpool on the 27th August, has politely favoured the Exchange with the London True Sun of the evening of Monday 24th August, the Liverpool Courier, of the 26th August, and Gore's Advertiser of the day of her sailing. The first paper, which is decidedly radical in its politics, has the following rumour: we leave it to stand upon the credit which may be attached to the paper from which we copy it.

REPORTED CHANGE OF THE MINISTRY.

Sir Robert Peel's Visit to the King... We give it as a rumour universally prevalent in the House of Commons, that Sir Robert Peel has been sent for by the King. It may be as well to add, however, that one honorable member from whom we have received the information... a tolerable judge of the state of parties—states to us at the same time that "he believed the report to be true." There is a remarkable strong feeling amongst the members of the House, at this moment, respecting the proceedings of the House of Lords; but to what "pass the House will come" can hardly be prophesied with safety at present.

It is very probable that the visit of Peel to His Majesty will end in 'a talk' and nothing more, and accordingly upon its ending simply in that, the rumour may be contradicted; but that Sir Robert was with the King yesterday in private conference is beyond doubt.

During the whole of yesterday afternoon the "active members" of the Conservative Club were engaged in all directions in endeavoring to persuade the members of the House of Commons who were about to leave town to prolong their stay as "there were matters of great importance on the

tapis which would require their presence." Numerous letters were sent off to the country last night, urging the immediate attendance of those members of the Club who were from London. —*Quebec Mer.*

The New York Sun, commenting upon the reported hanging of a fellow named Robertson, who was detected in Virginia circulating the incendiary papers of the abolitionists, says, "The south must stop this mode of proceeding. They must cease to hang men without trial by jury." After other remarks, of no import the sun adds, "Again we say, the south must immediately desist from this headstrong and unconstitutional course it is so determinedly pursuing."

To this peremptory mandate, must, we have only to add, that whenever a known abolitionist is found among us, propagating their abominable doctrines, whether by printed or written papers, or by speaking, they will be hung, without troubling a court or jury with their case. If the editor of the Sun, or any other abolitionist, doubts on this point, let him come, and test it truth. We repeat, that every such monster will be hung, without appealing to a jury. The people of the south, are orderly and well disposed. However they may respect the laws, and however desirous they may be, that the law never should be transcended, they owe themselves a duty above the law, and that is, their own personal safety, and the protection of their property. This duty they will perform, however it may offend, or whatever may be the consequences thereof. —*La. Jour.*

Montreal, 20th Sept. Two gentlemen who came passengers in the *Hampshire*, from London, returned a few days ago from the Townships, where they have purchased farms. They did intend to settle near Montreal, but the uncertainty of obtaining secure titles prevented them from risking their money in any of the Seigniories. They speak in the highest terms of the Townships, and are in raptures with the pleasant and delightfully situated spots which they have so fortunately met with. They, with their families, embarked on Friday night on board the *Canada* Steamer for their homes in their adopted country, via Port St. Francis. —*(Courier)*.

Who knows him?—A late New York paper 'a tale unfolds,' some incidents of which, occurred in this city. It is stated that about six or seven years ago, a gentleman of character and reputation residing at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, having become jealous of his wife, deserted her and his children, taking with him in cash the value of nearly all his property. From Pittsburgh he removed to Montreal, where he continued nearly two years, doing a prosperous business in the 'lottery and fancy goods line.' He also contrived to make sad havoc with the affections and prospects of a highly respectable young lady. The consequence of the latter portion of his success was, that to avoid consequences he made as precipitated retreat from Montreal as he had previously done from Pittsburgh. His next resting place was New York, where fortune again favored him in love and business, and about four years since he married a lady of good family and means. They lived in peace until the other day, when the unexpected arrival of the legitimate wife and children exposed the real character of the Lathario. His name is not given. —*Irish Advocate*.

Halley's Comet.—This morning was highly favourable for observations on the Comet. About four o'clock it was distant about 7' from a star of the seventh magnitude, presumed to be the same with one numbered 808 in the catalogue of the Astronomical Society of London. The College possesses no instruments adapted to the determination of the place of the comet, but by a mean of various methods, its right ascension was found to be Ch. 21m. 12s. 37, and its declination 32° 37' 5" N. If the table of co ordinates given in the Nautical Almanack be correct, the comet will not reach its perihelion until the sixteenth of November.

To the naked eye the comet now presents the appearance of a nebulous star of the fifth magnitude, and may be seen at one or two o'clock to-morrow morning, in a line joining Jupiter and Capella, but nearer the former, and at about equal distances from Jupiter and Castor. —*Christian Guardian*.

Columbia College, Sept. 25.

The Bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, as passed in the Commons, was brought into the House of Lords, and read a first time on Monday, the 17th of August. It was warmly eulogized by Lord Brougham.

In consequence of the indisposition of the Hon. Judge VALLIERES, of Three Rivers, by which he is unable to attend to the judicial affairs of that District, Mr. Justice GALE, of this city, has proceeded to Three Rivers, to enter upon the duties of Resident Judge.

Collectorship of the Port of Toronto.—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has appointed Thos. Carfrae, Esq. one of the Aldermen of this city, collector of this port, vice Mr. Savage deceased. —*U. C. Cour.*

On Saturday last while two labourers named Hun and Kingdon were at work in the bottom of the excavation, made for the construction of a public sewer, in this city,

the earth suddenly fell in and buried them. One was taken out dead, and the other died shortly after he was extricated. Two widows, one with four and the other with five children, have been thus unexpectedly deprived of their earthly protectors and providers. Kingdon had emigrated from England, and had been but a few days in this country. —*Christian Guardian*.

Distressing Catastrophe.—Last week, in the village of MacNabb in Esquimaux, a man by the name of McQuarry, while at work in a distillery, was called upon by his wife and her sister each having with her an infant. They were scarcely seated when the boiler exploded, and poured upon them a flood of boiling water. The man was badly scalded about his feet and legs, and the women and children almost from head to foot. The children, we learn, are since dead, and the recovery of the women is quite doubtful. —*Christian Guardian*.

A span of fine grey horses, belonging to E. Wellington, of Milton, were drowned in attempting to cross Missiskoui River at East Berkshire in a snow, last week. The accident is attributed to the carelessness of the ferryman.

Politeness at Church.—A Baltimore paper tells the following story as a fact: 'A young man was seen to enter church in time of service; he paused at the entrance; the congregation stared; he advanced a few steps; and deliberately surveying the whole assembly, commenced a slow march up the broad aisle, and a pew was opened; the audience were too busy for civility; he wheeled, and in the same manner performed a march; stepping as if to 'Roslin Castle' or the 'Dead march in Saul,' and disappeared. A few moments after, he returned with a huge block upon his shoulder, as heavy as he could well stagger under; his countenance was immovable; again the good people stared and half rose from their seats, with their books in their hands. At length, he placed the block in the very centre of the principle passage and seated himself upon it. Then for the first time, the reproach was felt! every pew in the house was instantly flung open! But no, the stranger was a gentleman; he came not there for disturbance, he moved not, smiled not; but persevered in the utmost decorum until the service was concluded, when he shouldered his block, and to the same slow step bore it off, and replaced where he found it. The congregation is now the most attentive and polite to strangers, of any in America.'

Preaching to some purpose.—A layman in Providence who occasionally exhorted at evening meetings, thus expressed his belief in the existence of a Deity:

"Brethren... I am just as confident that there is a Supreme Being as I am that there is flour in Alexandria, & that I know for certainty, as I yesterday received from there a lot of three hundred barrels fresh superfine, which I will sell as low as any man for cash."

REMEMBER THE AFFLICTED.

Francis Monroe who left Dunham, County of Mississkoui, in the month of June, 1834, with a view of visiting Upper Canada and to provide a place to remove his family, has not been heard of since February last; at which time I received a letter from him saying, that he would return to his family as soon as the navigation should open in the spring. He was at that time in Toronto, U. C. Any person having seen him will confer a distinguished favor upon his wife and family (who are in suffering circumstances) by giving them all possible information respecting him.

A letter must be addressed to Ann Monroe, Dunham, County of Mississkoui, L. C. Will Editors in both Provinces and the United States, please to insert the above.

ANN MONROE.

LIST OF LETTERS.

LETTERS FOR ST. ARMAND.
William Callender, Daniel Cheney,
Robert S. Fleming, Jonas Johnson,
Mary Ann Page, William Callender,
Martin Scofield, Thomas Castling,
James Tevan, John Boakey,
Gabriel Dalbee, John Silby,
Seneca Page, John Ayer, 2nd

SUTTON.

James O'Flanagan, Mary Anna James,
BERKSHIRE, Vt.
Nathan Green,
FRANKLIN, Vt.
John Hammond,

DIED.

On Wednesday morning the 7th inst., George Cook Esq., of the Eastern Parish of the Seignior of St. Armand.

In St. Armand, L. C., on Sunday the 11th inst., Mr. David Toof, aged 54 years and 9 months, after a distressing illness of about six months which he endured with Christian fortitude and patience. He manifested the most perfect resignation to his Heavenly Father's will during his whole sickness, frequently exclaiming "not my will but thine O God, be done." At 7 o'clock in the morning he fell asleep in Jesus, without a struggle or groan.

By his death the Wife is deprived of an affectionate Husband, and the Children of a kind and indulgent Father.

Thy spirit longed this world to leave
And be with Christ above;
And though thy friends thy loss may grieve
Thou'rt blessed with perfect love.

Printers in Vermont, New York and Boston, are requested to insert the above.—*Com.*

On Friday evening, the 9th inst., William Miles, infant son of Mr. Samuel Farrand of the Township of Brems, aged 7 months.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber being about to leave the country, requests all persons, having left Clocks, Watches, Jewelry &c. with him to repair, to call and take the same away. Persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified that immediate payment must be made, and those to whom the subscriber is indebted are requested to present their demands without delay for payment.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.
Frelighsburg, Oct. 13th, 1835.

Successors of the late Edward Rafferty, deceased.

NOTICE.
To the said succession, requests all persons having claims against the same to present them duly attested, and all who are indebted thereto, to make immediate payment.

JAMES McCANNA.
Frelighsburg, October 13, 1835. 27—12w

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS. The subscribers are now receiving from London, Liverpool, & Glasgow, an extensive assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade.

ROBERT ARMOUR & CO.
Montreal, October 6, 1835. 27—4w.

STRAYED,

ABOUT the 10th of August last, a Brown 2 year old STEER. Whoever will give information concerning him will be handsomely rewarded.

SALVA STONE.
St. Armand, September 29, 1835.

FOR SALE, PLOUGHS and Plough POINTS, "The snow's make." Also, Points to fit Sauer bridge Ploughs. Inquire of

H. M. CHANDLER.
Frelighsburg, 27th April, 1835. 3

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF

LOWER CANADA.

IN Press, and will be published in a few weeks, the Geography and History of Lower Canada, by Z. THOMPSON, A. M. late Preceptor of Charles Town Academy, designed for primary schools. The above work will contain a Map of the Province, engraved expressly for this work on which the townships, counties, rivers, lakes, principal roads, &c. &c. are clearly delineated, embracing the territory from Hull to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Also a small Township map, illustrating the first principles of Geography;—a description of the counties, the boundary, extent, soil, population &c. of each—a description of the mountains, lakes, rivers, falls and rapids, islands and bays, climate, population, education, government, character and employment of the people; animals and vegetables; and a description of the cities of Quebec and Montreal; a table of roads, distances, &c. The historical part contains a succinct account of the original inhabitants, the first settlement by the French, and the subsequent history of the Province.

A work like the present has long been a desideratum with teachers. The works on Geography heretofore published, have been so deficient respecting Canada, that more is known, by the children in our common schools, about almost every other country on the globe, than of their own province. To supply this deficiency, and to afford an opportunity to the scholars in this Province to begin the study of Geography where it always should be begun with their own country, is the object of this work.

Price 4 dollars 50 cts. pr doz. 50 cts. single.
WALTON & GAYLORD.

Sherbrooke, Sept. 6, 1835.

Publishers of papers in English, in this Province, who insert the above three or four times shall receive six copies of the work.

NEW STORE

Goods at Montreal Prices!

W. W. SMITH,

HAVING lately purchased from A. RHOES, Esq., all his stock in trade, to which he has subsequently made large additions, begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is now offering for sale at this place, an extensive assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer Goods,

Consisting of black, brown, blue, olive, claret, mixed and drab Broad-Cloths, Cassimeres, Sateen, Cassinet, Super Drab, mixed and black Lasting, black, blue, green, claret and red Circassian, Bombazines, silk, and cold bombazines; Eng. and French Merinos; silk, gro. de Nap. changeable and Levantine Silks, rich printed Muslins; 50 pieces Calico, among which are a great variety of new and beautiful patterns; Furniture calico; 10 pieces Palmyreens, very rich and very low; Milanese Gauze, a splendid article for Ladies' summer dresses; Jacquett, checked, plain and cold cambric and muslin; plain and fig'd book and mull do. bob. Lace and Footing, linen Long Lawn; merino, Tibet, silk and cotton Shawls, a great variety; green barge, plain and fig'd gauze Veils, Grecian Lace do. silk, gauze, crape, Thibet, and emb. tancy silk Handk'fs; rich gauze set and cap Ribbon, belt do. rich silk, silk and worsted, printed, quilting and Marcellus Vestings, Ladies' silk and other Gloves, Gentlemen's do. Hosiery of every description, Sp. horn and shell Combs, silk and cotton Umbrellas, cotton silk flag and muslin H'd's, fig'd do., Nankens, Diaper, Tickling, Pelisse Wadding, Sway and Dunstable Bonnets White and cold flannels, brown sheeting and shirting, bleached do. at very low prices, oil cloths, grass do. sole and upper leather, calf skins, men's thick boots and shoes, &c. &c. An extensive assortment of

Hard Ware and Cutlery.

Russia and Eng. iron and steel, nails and glass, scythes, sheet iron, shovels, hoes, patent forks, rakes, knives and forks, carvers, penknives, razors, scissors, augers, flat irons, powder and shot. Also, a splendid assortment of

Crockery, Glass, Britannia & China Ware.

Light blue printed dining ware, in sets; black do. black printed teas, in sets, &c. Paints, oil, and putty, a good assortment.

West India Goods and Groceries.

Young hyson, twankay, hyson skin and black teas; spices of all kinds; raisins and figs, fine salt, salmon, mackerel, table cod fish, lamp oil and candles.

10 cwt. refined leaf Sugar—lump do., 10 cwt. muscovado do.

200 bush. Liverpool Salt—coarse Western do. 50 bush. superfine Flour—fine do.

If Goods of the best manufacture, Low Prices and assiduous attention to Customers, will entitle him to a fair share of the public patronage, he does not hesitate to believe that he shall obtain it.

PRODUCE of all descriptions, and at the highest price, taken in payment.

Cash paid for Southern Market Lumber

Missiskoui Bay, June 2, 1835.

PROSPECTUS OF A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, TO BE ISSUED AT MONTREAL. THE FIRST NUMBER TO APPEAR ON SATURDAY, THE seventeenth October next; AND TO BE ENTITLED THE TRUE BRITON AND Montreal Constitutional Advocate.

"For God, the King, and the People."

When we take into consideration the number of newspapers published within this city, and throughout this, and the Sister Provinces, little need we say, we confess, appears to be left for our present undertaking. Yet the incessant emigration population of Montreal and the country at large, seem in some degree, to warrant the present exertions to the arduous duties of the press. Although we do not flatter ourselves that we shall be able to compete with many of our brethren, in exhibiting to the merchant the details of his trade, or to the speculator the details of his speculation, or to the agriculturist, the details of his agriculture, yet we feel confident that to the General Reader, who may neither possess the inclination, nor afford the time, to peruse daily newspapers, our columns will be found productive of several advantages, and will prove sources of usefulness and amusement.

In politics, as the title we have selected sufficiently indicates, we are Constitutionalists.

Some travelling and observation have wrought in us the conviction that under the British Constitution, those inestimable ingredients in our happiness, "Civil and Religious Liberty," are now more better secured and enjoyed than in Great Britain and her Colonies; and under this conviction, we shall sedulously endeavor to maintain them. But in making this confession of our political faith we wish to be perfectly understood, and pledge our reputation and honor that public abuses of any, and every kind, shall have our unqualified reprobation.

In religion we are Episcopalian. Attached by principle and habit to doctrines of the Establishment of Church of England, and to the decent propriety of its rites, we shall zealously, yet temperately support and defend its tenets and ceremonies whenever they may be assailed on the one hand, or neglected on the other. While however we assert these points, we desire to remain in peace with all men. We have lived long enough to bear witness to the truth of our Saviour's declaration that the good, and sendeth his rain on the just and on the unjust." In using this quotation we do not advocate lukewarmness in the faith in which we were brought up; but because we sincerely believe it a profession bears the exclusive stamp of infallibility. We shall therefore cheerfully grant to others what we claim for ourselves, Liberty of its exercise, uphold the maxim of "Unity in things needful, and Charity in all," as indispensably necessary to the welfare of the community in which we live.

As our constant end and aim will be, to present a Miscellany that shall, as far as possible, meet the wishes of all classes of readers, we intend to insert copious extracts from the latest English, Irish, & Scotch newspapers, as well as whatever may be as we shall also form careful and extensive summaries of events that have occurred in the British American provinces, and in the United States, we presume to hope our publication will not be deemed an unacceptable offering to the friends of our subscribers residing in the United Kingdom.

To our fellow countrymen residing in the Upper Canada, the events now in progress in Lower Canada, cannot fail to impart a deep and anxious interest. It may, without fear of contradiction, be asserted, that the proceedings of the Commissioners now in Quebec for the adjustment of the affairs of this Province, concern the inhabitants of that Province equally with ourselves. We shall, therefore endeavor to make "The True Briton," a faithful record of the proceedings of His Majesty's Commissioners and shall spare no means within our reach to accomplish that object.

As our publication will be delayed, during the Summer months, at least, until after the arrival of the Southern mail, its pages will consequently contain the latest intelligence from Europe, which may have arrived by the New York Packet.

As we intend to appropriate Three Columns out of the Twenty-Four of which our paper will be composed to Advertisements, we trust the circumstance of our being one day in the week in advance of most of our contemporaries will insure to us the patronage of our Mercantile friends.

The brief space of a Prospectus precludes a more extended announcement or illustration of our views, we shall, therefore, merely add, that the maintenance of the Civil and Religious rights of our fellow countrymen; and to maintain inviolable the great principles of the Constitution, under which we have the happiness to live.

The True Briton will be printed with New long Primer, on good paper, and in twenty-four columns. Subscription in the City, Two dollars, out of the City, (if by Post), Three dollars, per annum. To be paid in advance. Communications and Advertisements, are requested to be directed "TRUE BRITON," Office, Great St. James Street; opposite the residence of Doctor Holmes. If by Mail, to be Post Paid.

Montreal, September 7th, 1835.

The respective Journals of the Upper and Lower Provinces are requested to give the above insertion; and such as may be disposed to exchange will be pleased to do so.



PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that a WHARF has been completed by the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, at Port St. Francis, seven miles above Three Rivers on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, and that Steamboats and other Vessels may land or embark Goods and Passengers at the same, with safety and despatch. The Agent of the COMPANY will for the present season allow free storage for such articles as may be landed at Port St. Francis for transport to the Eastern Townships—or brought to that place for shipment outwards.

Office of the British American Land Company.
Montreal, August 1, 1835.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, at a great bargain, lot No. 9 in the fourth range of lots in the Township of Frelighsburg. All persons are cautioned against committing trespass upon said lot of land, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigours of the law.

For further particulars enquire of Doct. Chamberlin, of Frelighsburg, or of the undersigned.

ALFRED NASH.

POETRY.

COUSINS.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

Had you ever a cousin, Tom?
Did your cousin happen to sing?
Sisters we've all by the dozen, Tom,
And you'd find, if you had ever kiss'd her, Tom,
(But let this be a secret between us.)
That your lips would have been in a blister, Tom,
For they are not of the sisterly genus.

There is something, Tom, in a sister's lip,
When you give her a good-night kiss,
That savours so much of relationship,
That nothing occurs amiss:
But a cousin's lip if you once unite
With yours in the quietest way,
Instead of sleeping a wink that night,
You'll be dreaming the following day.

And people think it no harm, Tom,
With a cousin to hear you talk;
And no one feels any alarm, Tom,
At a quietly couched walk:
But, Tom, you'll soon find what I happen to know,
That such walks often grow into straying,
And the voices of cousins are sometimes so low,
Heaven only knows what you'll be saying.

Then there happen so often, Tom,
Soft pressure of hands and fingers,
And looks that would moulder to softness, Tom,
And tones on which memory lingers;
And long ere your walk is half over, the strings
Of your heart are all put into play
By the voice of those fair demi-sisterly things,
In not quite the most brotherly way.

And the song of a sister may bring to you, Tom,
Such tones as the angels woo,
But I fear for your cousin should sing to you, Tom,
You'd take her for an angel too;
For so curious a note is that note of theirs,
That you'd fancy the voice that gave it,
Had been all the while singing the National Air,
Instead of the Psalms of David.

I once had a cousin that sung, Tom,
And her name may be nameless now,
But the sound of those songs is still young, Tom,
Though we are no longer so;
'Tis folly to dream of a lover of green,
When there is not a leaf on the tree:
But 'twixt talking & singing, that cousin has been,
God forgive her! the ruin of me.

And now I care not for society, Tom,
And lead a most anchorite life;
For I've loved myself into sobriety, Tom,
And out of the wish for a wife:
But oh! if I said but half what I might say,
So sad were the lessons I would give,
That 'twould keep you from loving for many a day
And from cousins—as long as you live.

SIR CHARLES S. VAUGHAN.

The following is the reply made by Sir Charles S. Vaughan, the British Minister, to a complimentary toast at a dinner given to that gentleman at Washington.

GENTLEMEN: The complimentary language in which the Mayor has been pleased to call upon you to drink my health, and the cordial manner in which you have attended to that call, makes it difficult for me to find suitable terms in which to acknowledge the honor which has been conferred upon me. I feel myself entitled to derive from it the highest personal gratification, while as H. B. M. Minister, I hail the kind feelings which you have manifested with delight, as furnishing a fresh proof that the friendly relations between our kindred countries are not easily to be disturbed.

Whatever difference some travellers may have amused themselves with attempting to discover in our habits, our manners, or our politics, the elements of our social condition have one and the same origin. Wherever I go in the United States, I meet the characteristics of the three distinct people constituting the British nation. I find every where happily amalgamated the sincerity and independence of the Anglo Saxon, with the intelligence and sagacity of the Scotch, and the gay and gallant spirit of the Irish.

May I then not safely prophesy that we shall continue to appreciate the blessings of peace, that whatever temporary differences may at any time arise between our respective Governments, our connexion cannot be dissolved. It is a connexion founded on a community of language and literature, and on a commercial intercourse vast and mutually beneficial.

It is now more than ten years since I first arrived at Washington as his Majesty's Minister, and nothing can ever efface the impression which has been made upon me by the courtesy and kindness which I have experienced from every member of the Government from the first to last, and from all persons with whom I have had the pleasure of being connected. May the city of Washington, in which probably the interest of many valued friends are involved, rise to its just eminence amongst the great cities of the Union. The spirit of enterprise and the industry of its people must sooner or later accomplish that object. I can never allow myself to doubt of the high destinies of a city founded by WASHINGTON, and bearing his honored name.

Rely upon it, gentlemen, that, wherever duty or inclination may hereafter lead me I shall pray for your happiness and prosperity, as I am convinced that it is closely interwoven with the happiness and prosperity of my own beloved country.

I thank you for the generous and kind-hearted manner in which you have come forward this day to bid me farewell. May it please God to prosper you and yours.

QUEBEC CRIMINAL TERM.

SENTENCES.

Death.

John Dwyer,—Highway Robbery of Dr. Anglin—to be executed on the last Friday in October.

William Dunbar and James Johnson, Highway Robbery of Mrs. Burke, same sentence.

Francis McCoy and John Smith, Highway Robbery of Jas. Kelly, same sentence.

Twelve months Imprisonment.

Edouard Dumas, Grand Larceny.
Charles Charland, ditto
Pierre Gagnon, ditto
John Harvey, ditto
Thomas Jackson, ditto
William Lassaint, ditto
Basilique Caron, ditto
Jean Martel Richard, Elizabeth Roberts (B's wife.) for receiving stolen goods.

Six months Imprisonment.

Patrick Steine, Grand Larceny.
Stanislas Rioux, ditto
William Wilson, ditto
Charles Beaudreuil, ditto
Joseph Crawford, ditto.

Three Months Imprisonment.

John Kelly, Petty Larceny.
Patrick Hetherton, ditto
Margaret Flinn, ditto
Henry Jones, ditto
Ambrose Provost, ditto
Louise Bourgette, ditto
William Brown, ditto
Antoine Delaquoé, ditto
Joseph Benoit, ditto.

Catharine Hackett, convicted of grand larceny in stealing lace from Messrs. Kidd & Co., was remanded to prison in consequence of the indictment mentioning an impossible day on which the offence was committed, viz. the 14th of March next.

Elizabeth Roberts, wife of Jean Martel Richard, also escaped sentence on one of the charges which she was convicted, by a similar flaw in the indictment against her. She was however conjointly with her husband, sentenced to twelve months imprisonment for receiving Mr. Pretaboire's effects.

A great number of cases remain yet untried, and will have to stand over until March next. Among others are two indictments against Charles Chambers; one conjointly with George Waterworth, for burglary and sacrilege, and another with Nicholas Marthieu, for the murder of Captain Siverac.

TEMPERANCE.

CONSUMPTION OF BEER AND SPIRITS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, For the year 1834.

On motion of Mr. Ward, in Parliament, an account was laid before the House, of Beer brewed in the United Kingdom in 1834, (supposed to 5th July, 1835, commencing another year,) by persons licensed for the general sale of that article: by which it appeared that there were used, during that period, 32,139,650 bushels of malt, in the following proportions:—

In England—by Brewers,	15,857,409 bushels.
do. by Brewing Publicans, 9,373,206	
do. by licensed Beer-sellers, 3,734,288	
	28,964,903

for a supposed population of fourteen millions; being two bushels of malt for each, or perhaps about four bushels for each grown up person.

In Scotland—By Brewers,	997,771 bushels.
do. by licensed victuallers, 141,830	
	1,139,601

for a supposed population of two and a half millions; not a half a bushel for each, and less than one bushel of malt for each grown up person.

In Ireland, by brewers, 2955,326 bushels of malt; being about one fourth of a bushel for each, supposing the population to be eight millions; reckon half a bushel for each grown up person.

N. B. A considerable quantity of beer was exported during the year, but this view of the consumption is not materially affected by the circumstance. By this statement England appears prominent for the use of a nourishing beverage, which may be considered both meat and drink, and conveys the idea of temperance. The quantity of malt used in England and Scotland for beer and spirits, taken together, may be near a par.

Consumption of home-made spirits in Great Britain and Ireland, in 1834, 23,408,000 gallons. The following are the respective proportions:—

England consumed, of grain spirits,	7,385,000 gallons.
do. do. malt do.	279,000
	7,664,000

which, taking the population at fourteen millions, will be about six tenths of a gallon to each; or, allowing consumers to be about one third of the whole, will give a little more than one and six tenths of a gallon to each.

Ireland consumed, of grain spirits	9,379,000 gallons.
do. do. malt do.	328,000
	9,707,008

which, taking the population at eight millions, will give nearly one and one tenth of a gallon to each person; if one-third are consumers, allow four gallons to each.

Scotland consumed, of grain spirits,	671,000 gallons.
do. do. malt do.	6,469,000
	7,140,000

which taking the population at two and a half millions, will give to each person $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, and if one-third are consumers, rate 7 gallons to each.

This view of the consumption of spirits is much in favour of England; the character of the spirits, however, (being mostly from malt) makes them less pernicious, if taken moderately.

There were 4,765,000 gallons of foreign spirits that paid duty in 1831, the greater part of which was consumed in England.

AN EXTRACT.

The Temperance Reformation seeks to advance no private interest—purposes to promote no selfish view, designs to be influenced by no political feelings—but aims at higher, nobler objects. It wishes to rid this land of the free and the brave,—this clime of liberty,—this Asylum of the oppressed,—of one of the greatest and most alarming evils which ever befel a nation. It would restore to society the lost and degraded drunkard. It would light up with joy the fireside of the poor! It would dry up the tears of the suffering, the weeping, the broken hearted wife. It would rescue from the den of infamy, from the abode of vice the intemperate father, and restore him to the bosom of his family.

ly. It would snatch from an untimely grave the aged mother, and render the evening of her life calm and smooth! It would keep in the even tenor of his way the wandering son and lead him on up to honor and to greatness. It would arrest the commission of crime—reduce the causes of insanity, and diminish the amount of pauperism. These then are the objects it aims to accomplish.—What a blessed cause! What a glorious work! O that the influence of man might speed its progress; the prayer of the widow render it hallowed; the tears of the orphan bear evidence of its utility; the services of the poor be enlisted in its behalf. Let it have its fathers support, the mother's protection, the wife's assistance, and with the blessings of God Almighty, it must, it will be triumphant.

FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now adding, in Machinery and repairs, to his present

WOOLLEN FACTORY, 1500

dollars. All the machinery of the Eastern improvement, made in a superior manner, and will be in readiness for business early in the season; tended by faithful help, and superintended by a first rate experienced workman. It is calculated to manufacture 30lbs. of raw wool every day, completing the same amount for the Tailor. He therefore requests those wishing to encourage such business in the County, to furnish him with

10,000

pounds to work on shares or by the yard, this year. If application is made soon, bargains can be made on as good terms for the customer as at any establishment of the kind in the County; perhaps better.

Grey Cloth will be made by the yard, for 30cts. Common colours, &c. for 35, for cash. Manufactured on shares, for 6 yards out of 18 yards. Flannels to be done in proportion to the other work.

Custom CARDING & CLOTH-DRESSING will be continued to any extent the public may require; all superintended by superior workmen, on fair terms.

Mr. H. M. Chandler of Frelighsburg, is authorized to give receipts for Wool and the return of cloth in October. JOS. G. PRENTISS. Sheldon, June 30, 1835. 12—tf.

OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage he has already received and begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the business of

CABINETWORK,

CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING, in all its various branches; being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for conducting the establishment, and having in all the above branches experienced workmen employed, who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has on hand a general assortment of finished articles in his line of business, which he would exchange for

LUMBER

or any kind of Country Produce. He has considerably reduced his former prices and intends making a still greater reduction, and hopes by strict attention, neatness and durability of work, to merit a continuance of the patronage and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash. DAN B. GILBERT. Phillipsburg, June 2, 1835.

BOOKS AND BOOK BINDING!

THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of

SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity. Ruling and Book-Binding in all its branches, executed with neatness and on reasonable terms. Cash paid for rags. JAMES RUSSELL. St. Albans, July 6, 1835. 13—ly.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers having taken the Brick Shop in Stanbridge, East Village, formerly occupied by E. J. Briggs, intend manufacturing and keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of

CABINET-WARE,

such as Mahogany and common Bureaus, Breakfast, Dining and Tea Tables, Common French, and High post Bedsteads, Light Stands, Toilet and Work Tables, Dressing Bureaus, &c. &c.

ALSO

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CHAIRS,

such as Fancy, Dining, and Rocking Chairs—Small and High Chairs.

The above articles need no recommendation for fancy or durability. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as the subscribers intend selling as cheap for produce as can be bought in the country, and a little cheaper for cash.

N. B. A few thousand feet of dry, Cherry & Butternut Boards wanted in exchange for the above articles. E. B. HUNGERFORD, JAMES MURRAY. Stanbridge, East Village, July 7th, 1835 13—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he intends resuming the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, at his old stand, in the village of Phillipsburg, where he hopes they are sufficiently acquainted with his superior abilities, as a mechanic, to need no further recommendation. Having just returned from visiting the principal cities of the two Provinces, where he has procured a variety of the latest fashions, he will be enabled to execute his work equal to any, and surpassed by none.

June 23 1835

DANIEL FORD. 11—tf.

NOTICE.

THE following are the prices for which Cloth will be dressed at the

FACTORY

of the Hon. ROBERT JONES, in the village of Bedford, viz:

FULLING & COLOURING,

(all colours except Indigo Blue.)
Ten Pence per yard, if paid immediately,
One Shilling per yard, payable in January next,
One Shilling and 3 pence, if not paid till the end of the year.

FULLING, SHEARING

(once,) and

PRESSING,

Five pence per yard, cash down;
Six pence per yard, in January next;
Seven pence half penny, at the end of the year.

FLANNELS,

all colours,
Six pence, cash down; Seven pence half penny, in January next; Nine pence, at the end of the year.

Cloth and most kinds of produce received in payment. JOHN BROWN. BEDFORD, AUGUST 8, 1835. 19—tf.

THE LARGEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

THIS is not said in the spirit of vain boasting. It is because it can, with strict justice be declared of the PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER, which contains each week upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY distinct articles, in prose and poetry. Literature—science—the arts—the latest foreign and domestic news—police reports—sporting intelligence—notice of new works—besides an immense fund of miscellaneous intelligence—the drama—marriages—deaths—price of produce, merchandise, stocks, &c.—engravings—internal improvements, railroads, canals—travelling—agriculture, &c. &c. embracing every variety of topics that can possibly be introduced into a public journal.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier now established for near five years, is, we believe, universally acknowledged to have the largest number of Subscribers, 20,000!!

The largest variety of literature, entertainment, and news, as well as being the largest and cheapest newspaper published in the United States. It is notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, it is printed on a splendid Napier Steam Press, with unexampled rapidity; thus giving the account of sales markets and news to the latest dates.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is published at the low price of 2 dollars. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to fifty volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read weekly, by 150,000 to 200,000 people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seaboard to the Lakes.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards have already been expended by the publishers of the Saturday Courier in Literary prizes and in payment to American writers. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will shortly be offered in prizes for enriching its columns, the promotion of Knowledge, and the encouragement of American literature, of literally believed to be unprecedented as their success has already been unexampled.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is strictly neutral in party politics and religious controversies.

Orders, enclosing the address and amount of subscription and post paid, in all cases, will be carefully attended to, if addressed to

WOODWARD & CLARKE, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECOMMENDATORY NOTICE.

From the multitude of these, we refer the stranger to a brief extract, from one only for the sake of brevity, viz:

The Saturday Courier is the largest weekly journal published in Philadelphia, and certainly one of the very best in the United States—[Pennsylvania Daily Inquirer, of May 18th 1835.]

The Saturday Courier is sent in exchange to Editors who will do us the favour of inserting this advertisement.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND, in the village of Frelighsburg, situated in the corner, between Main and South streets. It is probably not saying too much to assert, that there is not a more substantial and well-built house in the county; nor one, the situation of which is more PLEASANT or CENTRAL for any public business.

ALSO,

the DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, ASHERY and other out-buildings in BROOK, occupied by the subscriber as a House of Public Entertainment and Retail Store, with several acres of valuable land attached—very pleasantly situated on the main road from Stanstead to Montreal, and a most desirable location for a country Merchant.

Either or both of these places will be sold at a great bargain to the purchaser.

Also for sale, a few lots of WILD LAND, and PARTIALLY IMPROVED FARMS, in Broome and other Eastern Townships; very cheap for Cash.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above, may apply personally, or by letter, to the subscriber, as Post Master, at Broome.

Broome, May 1st, 1835. JACOB COOK. 4

BRIDGE OVER THE ST. FRANCIS.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are now prepared to contract for building a BRIDGE over the River Saint Francis at Sherbrooke. Persons inclined to erect this bridge, will be required to furnish plans upon which they would recommend its construction, with specifications of the timber and materials required, and estimates of the sums for which they will complete the same, both with and without guarantee for five years. It is desirable that out warrants for five years. It is desirable that as possible. Any information relating to the site of the Bridge, &c. may be obtained by application at this Office.

Office of the B. A. L. Co. }
Sherbrooke, July 20, 1835. } 16—tf.

MUNSON & CO. pay Cash for BUTTER. 19—tf.

August 19, 1835.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILL CATHARTIC

the only

SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY

FOR THE

PILES

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 5 shillings.

EWEN'S ANTIBILIOUS AND CATHARTIC

PILLS:

an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

DR. ASA HOLDRIDGE'S

GREEN PLASTER:

for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supersedes all other kinds of dressings; and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

DR. WARNER'S

INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require only one application!! Price, 1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, where the medicines may be purchased—

Hapgood, Clarenceville; Reardsley & Goodnow, Henryville; W. W. Smith, Phillipsburg; Dr. Oliver Newell, and Levi Stearns, Danham; Cook & Foss, Broome; Joseph E. Barrett, post-ridge, Frelighsburg; and many other Druggists and Dealers throughout the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Frelighsburg. 4 ly

TO SELL

OR TO LET, that large, elegant two story HOUSE, newly painted, with Stables and Sheds; lately occupied by C. C. P. Gould, as a

TAVERN STAND,

situated in the village of Henryville, and sixty acres of LAND. For further particulars enquire of Capt. HOGUE of Henryville, or JOSEPH A. GAGNON, Esq., of Montreal. Henryville, August 10th, 1835. 19—2m.

CASH PAID FOR BUTTER.

THE subscriber will pay Cash (and the highest market price) for

10 TONS GOOD BUTTER,

delivered at his store. W. W. SMITH. Mississkoui Bay, August 3d, 1835. 17—tf.

SMITH'S CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening one of the most general and complete assortments of

GOODS

ever offered for sale in this section of country; and at prices that all who will favor him with a call, and examine the quality of the goods, will voluntarily assent is the best and cheapest that has ever been offered in any part of Lower or Upper Canada. For particulars see Hand Bill, to which large additions have been made.

W. W. SMITH. Mississkoui Bay, June 23, 1835. 11—tf.

TO LET.

THE STORE, ASHERY, DISTILLERY, and part of the SHED, situated at Churchville, belonging to the estate and succession of the late John Church, jr. and consort, for a term of years, and possession given immediately.

For SALE, upon the aforesaid premises, 45 bushels of wheat, 50 do. corn, 150 do. oats, and a quantity of 250 bushels of potatoes. Also, a quantity of rye, buck-wheat, and about 15 tons good hay, and many other articles of either hay. For further particulars enquire of either of the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate will find it for their interest to settle the same immediately.

J